

FIG. 1

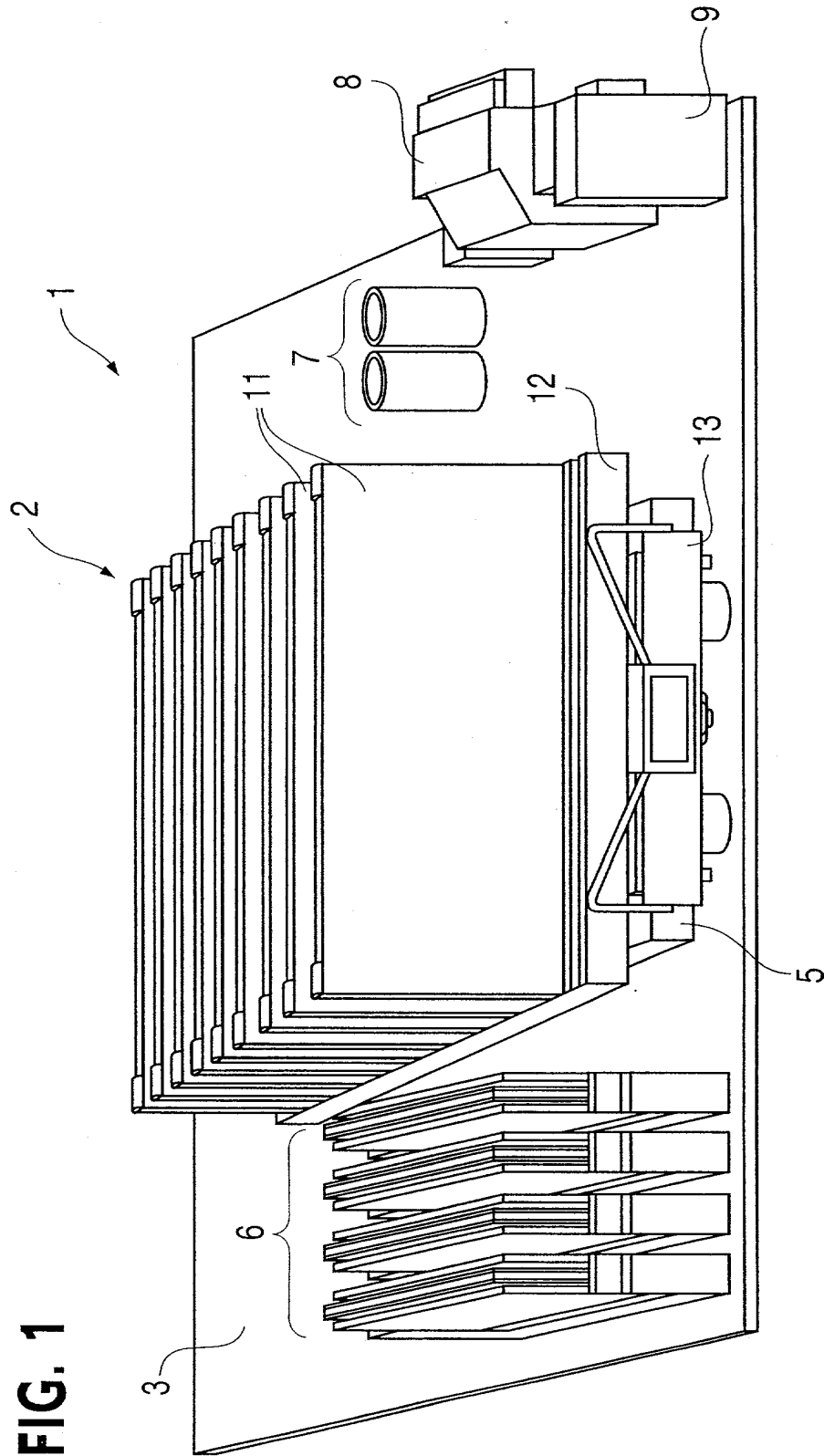


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The values of n are 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120, listed from top to bottom. The x-axis for each histogram is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector x contains more non-zero elements as n increases.

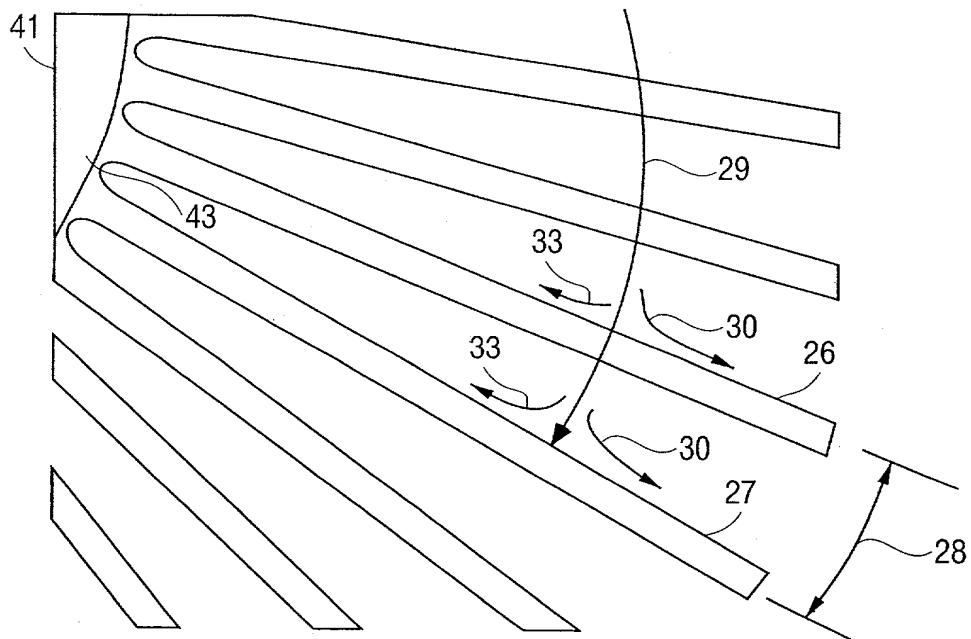


FIG. 4

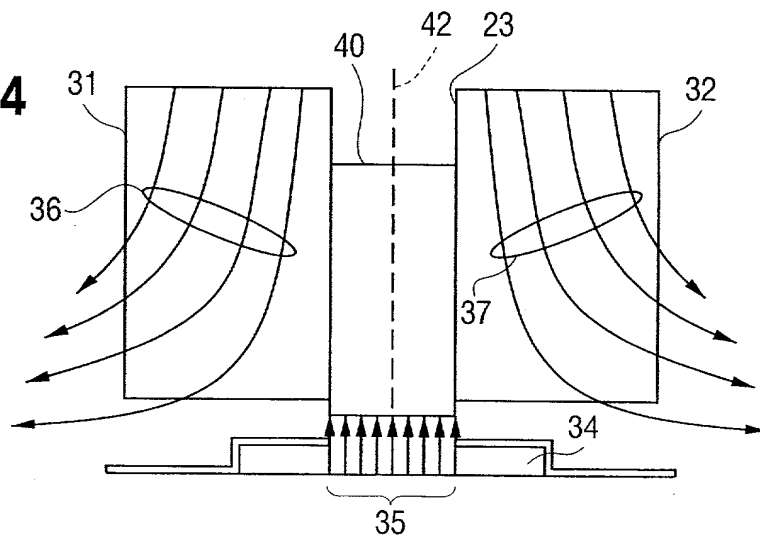


FIG. 5

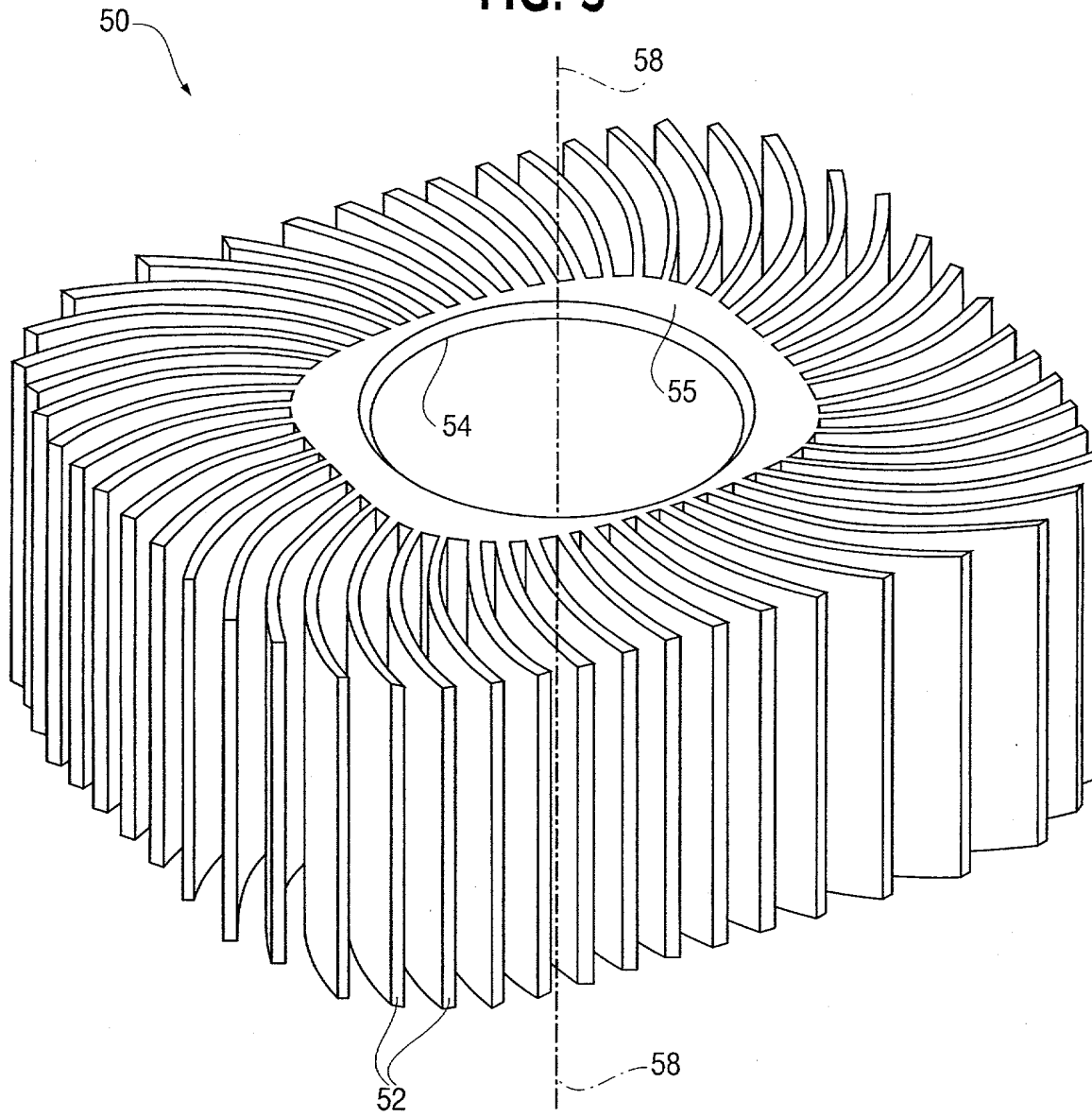


FIG. 6

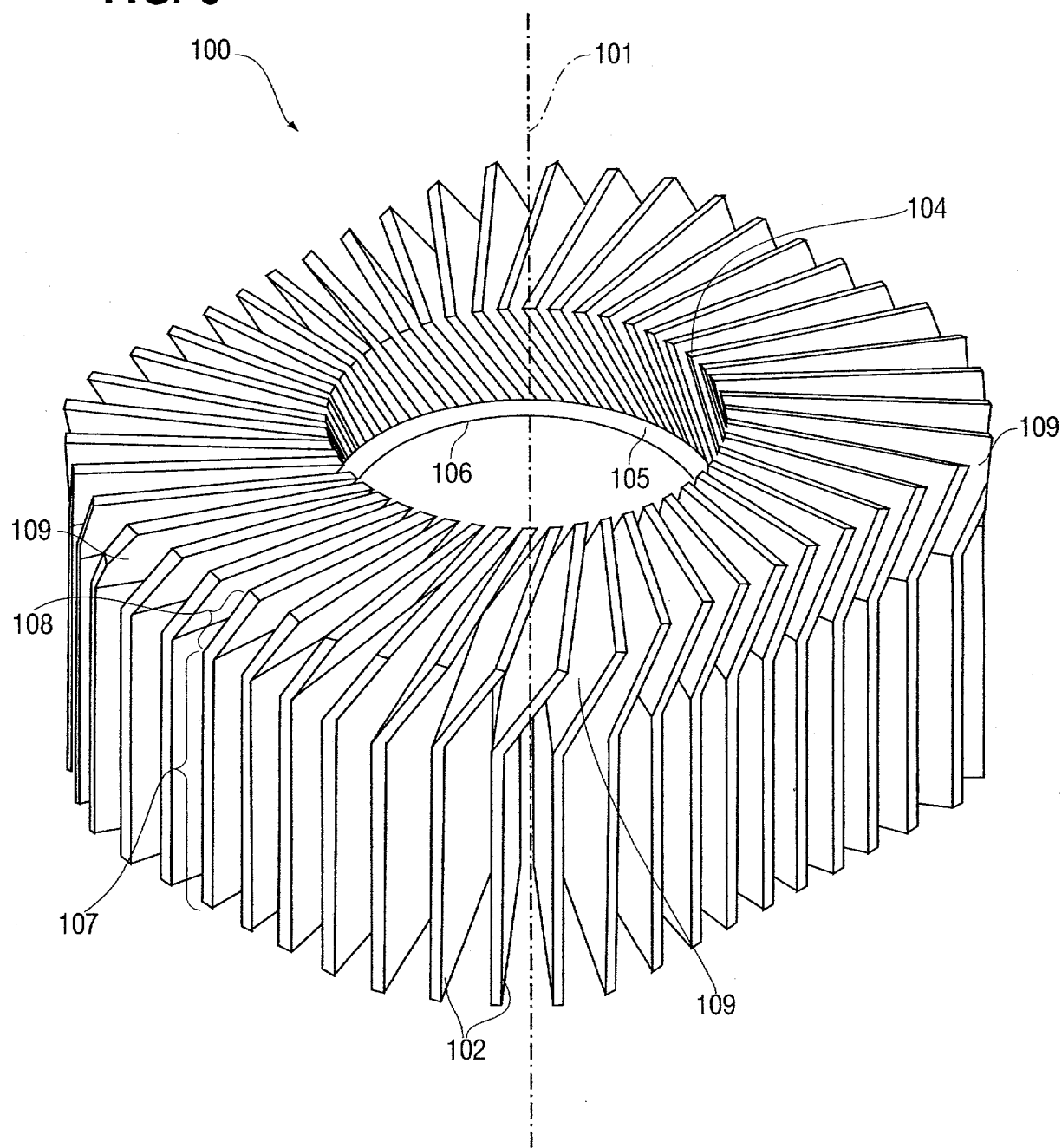


FIG. 7

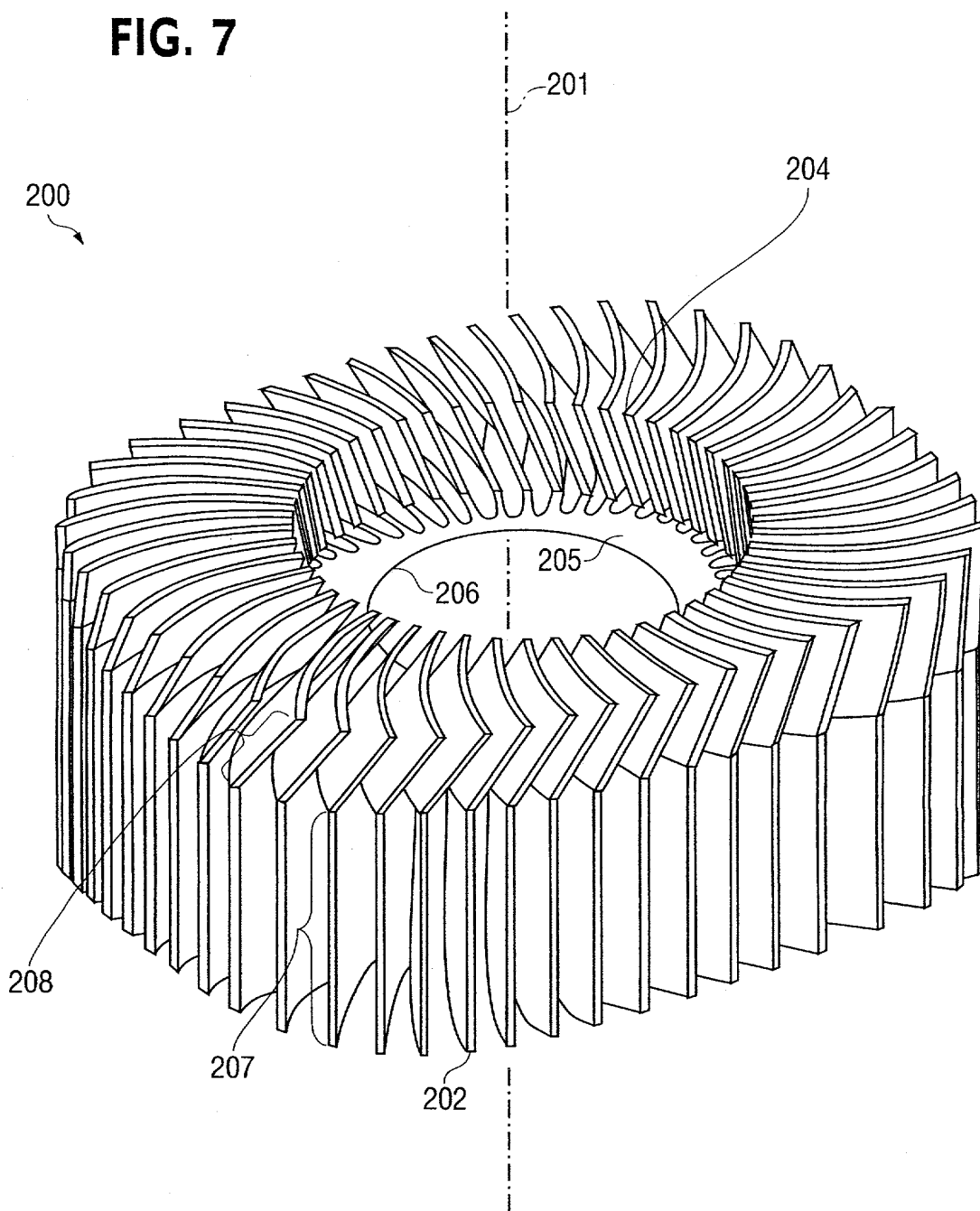


FIG. 8a

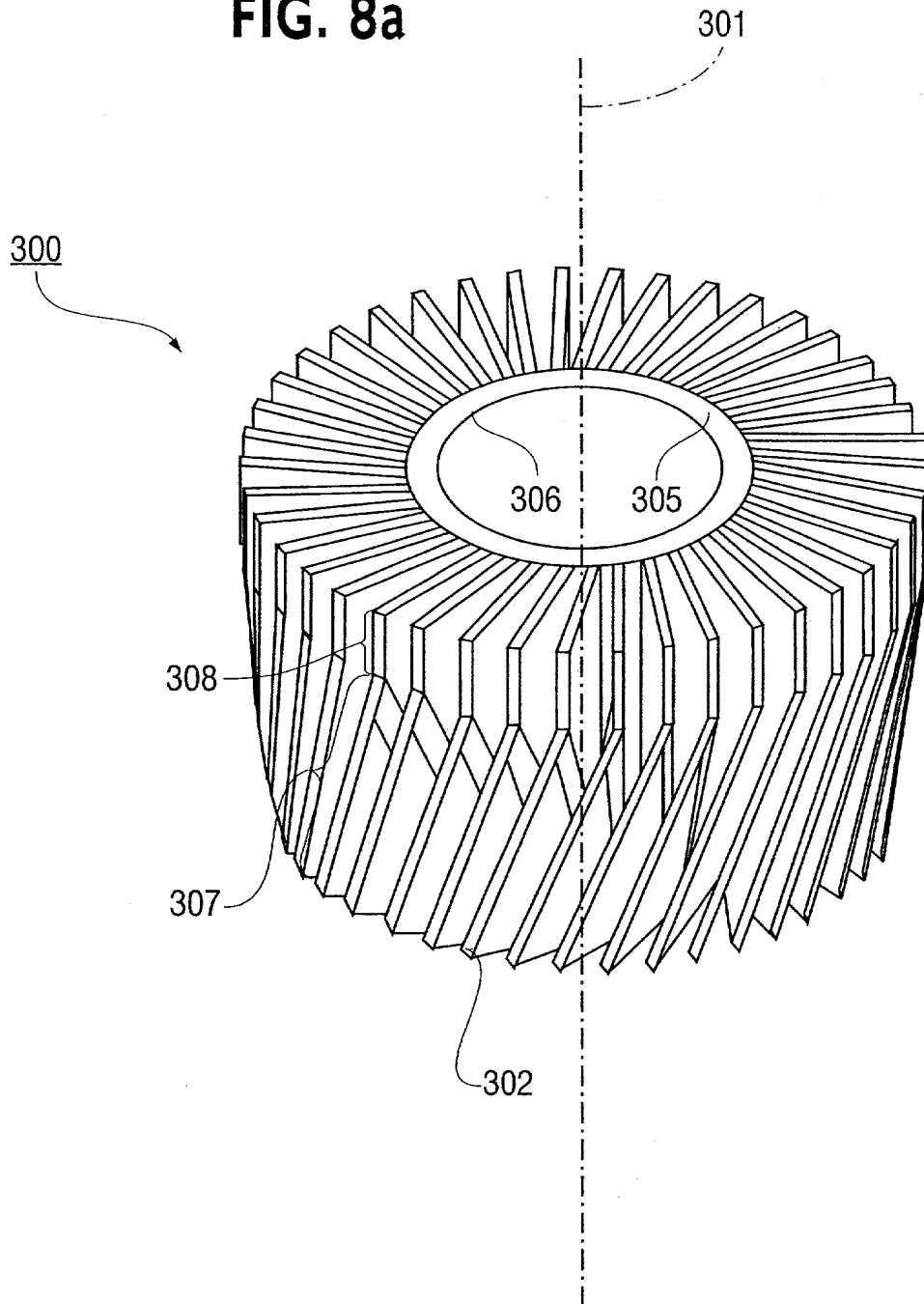


FIG. 8b

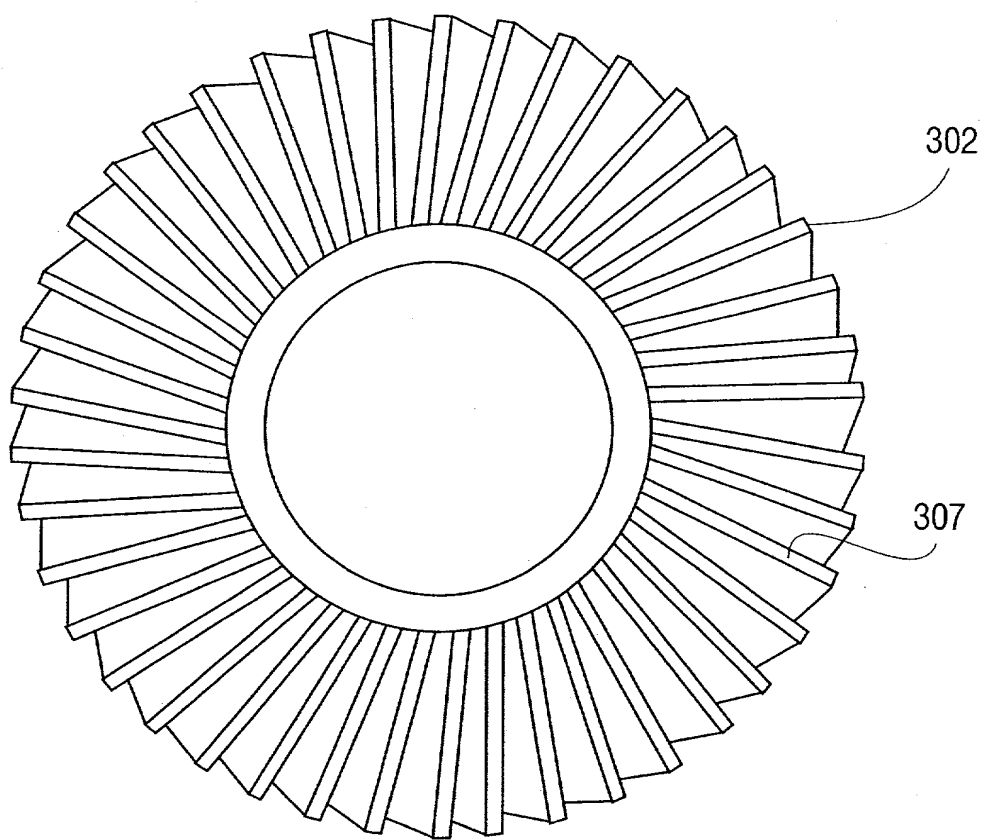


FIG. 9

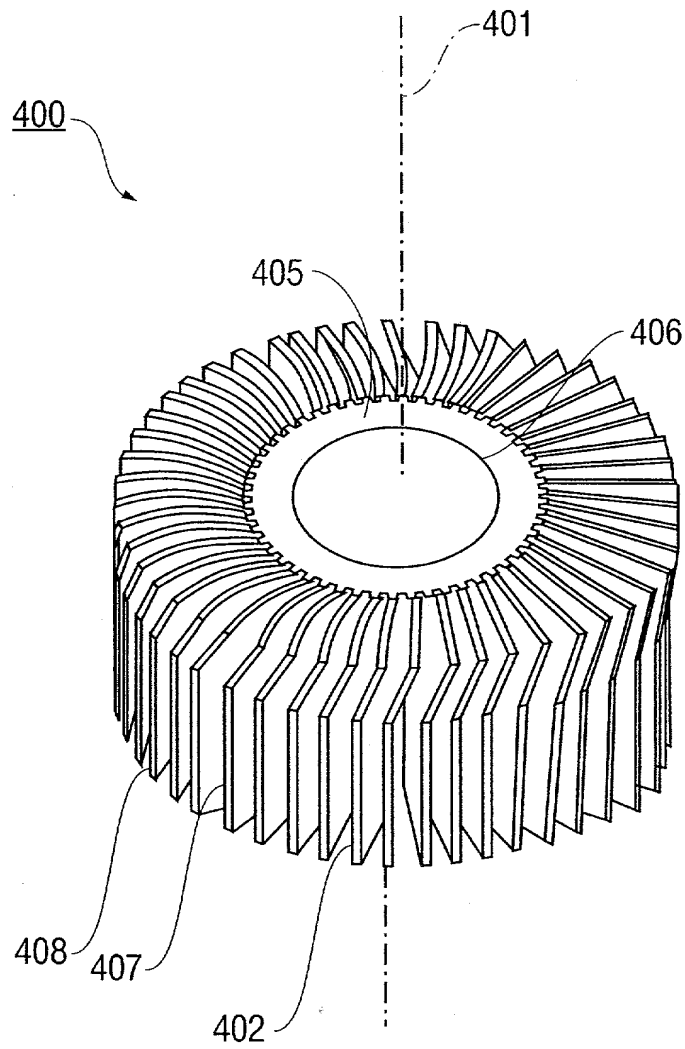
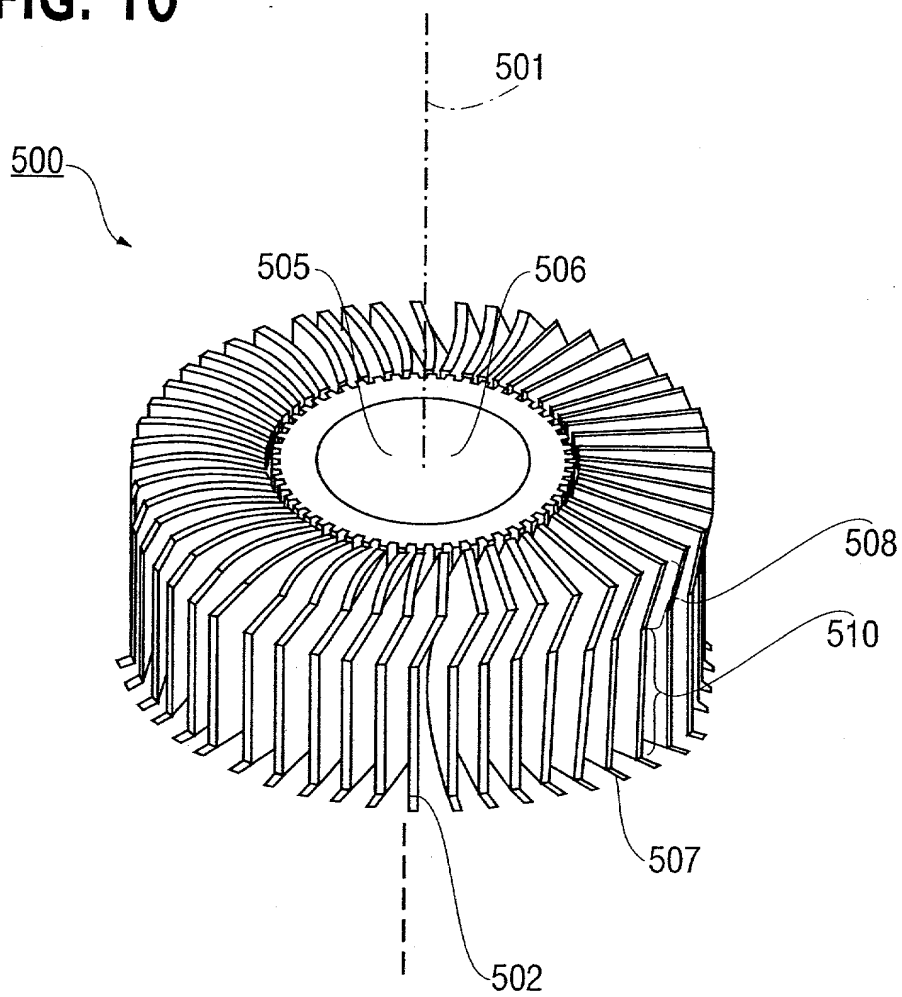


FIG. 10



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FIG. 11a

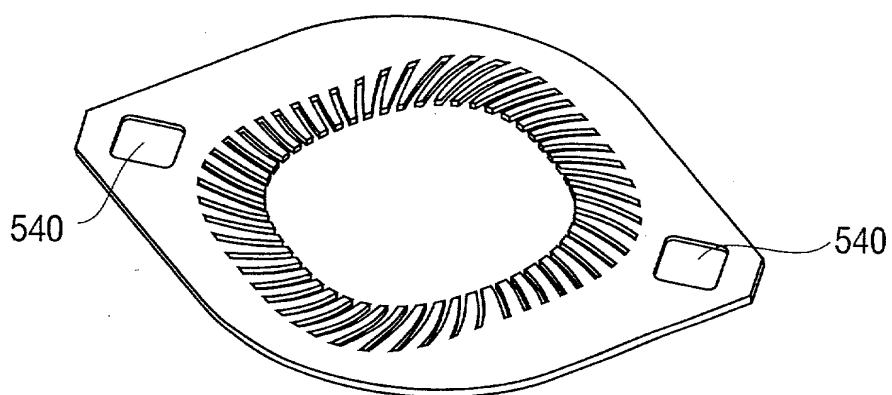


FIG. 11b

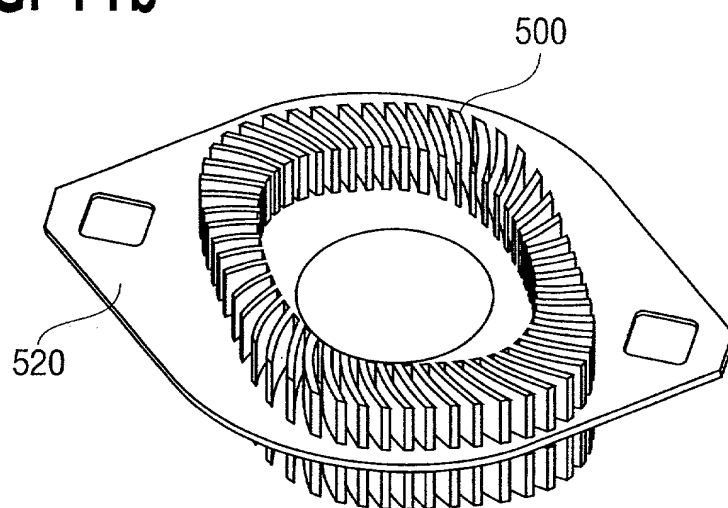


FIG. 11c

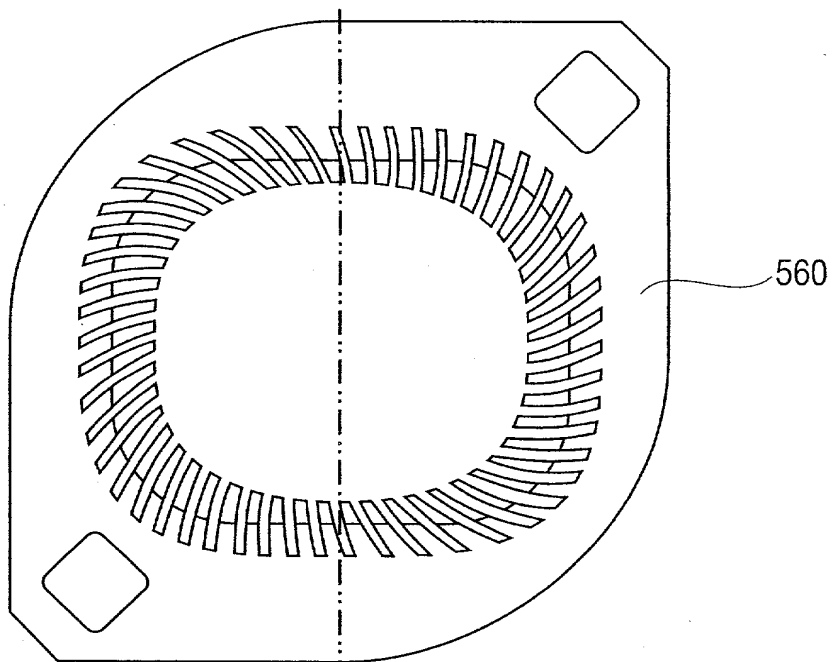


FIG. 12

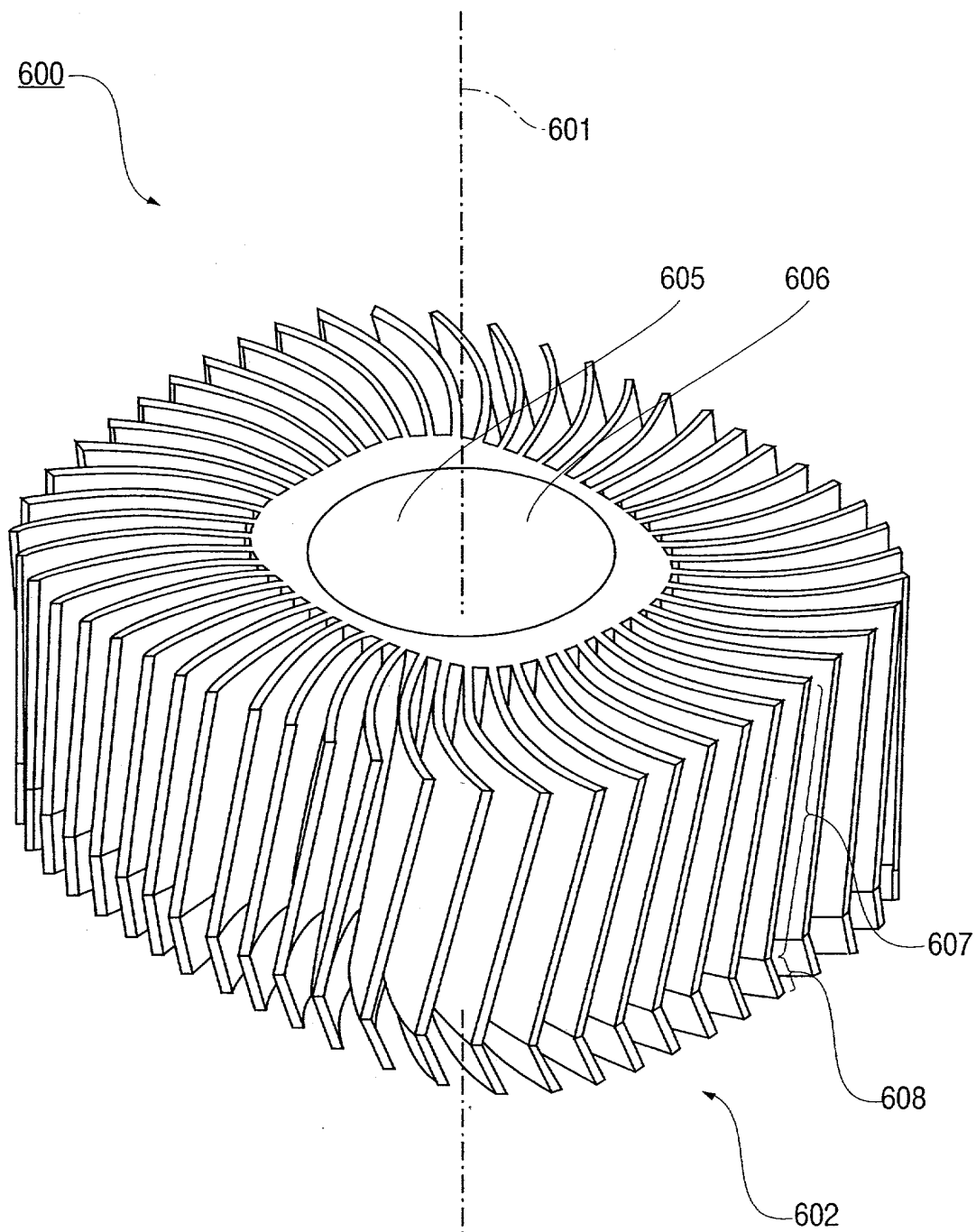


FIG. 13

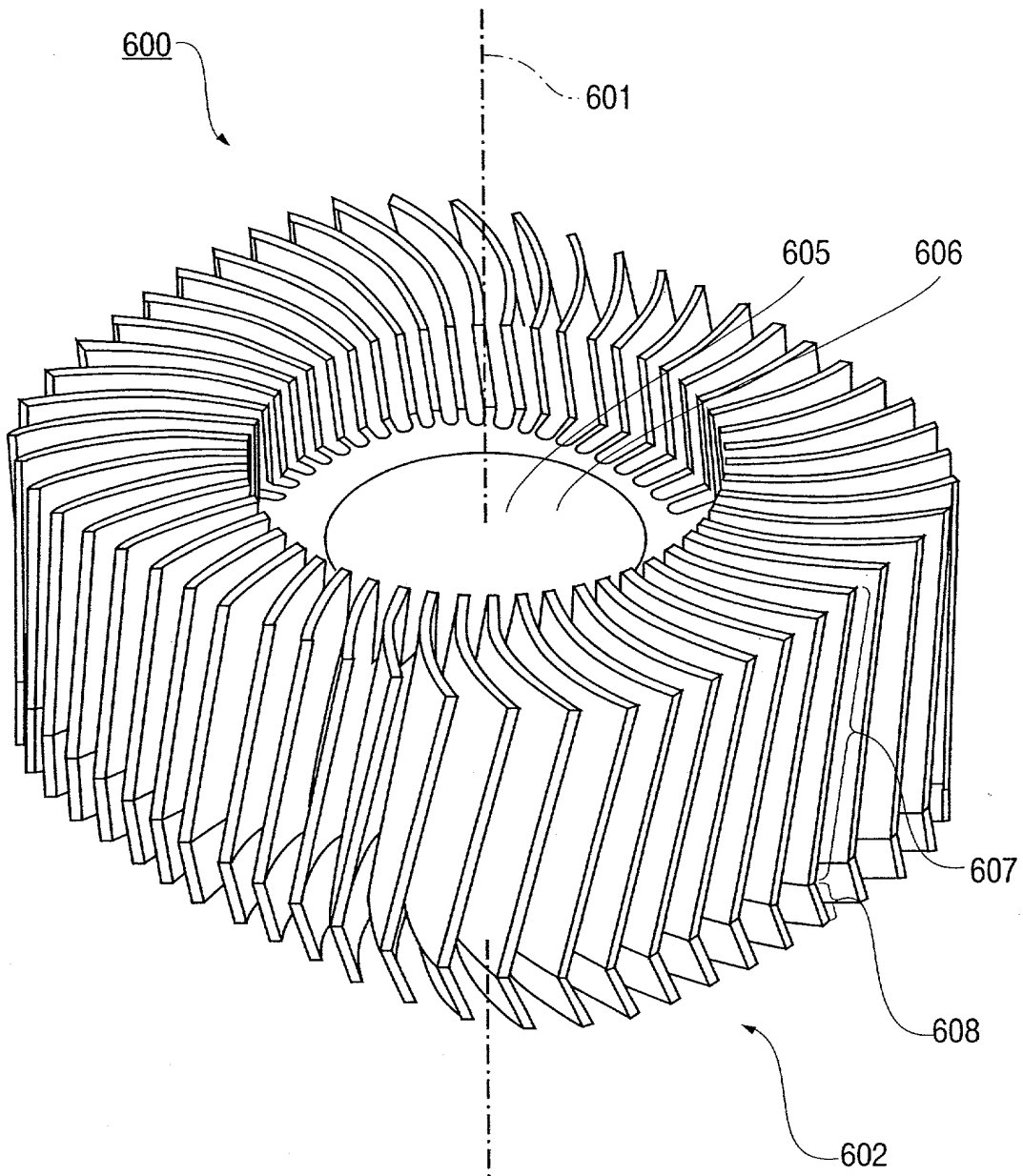


FIG. 14

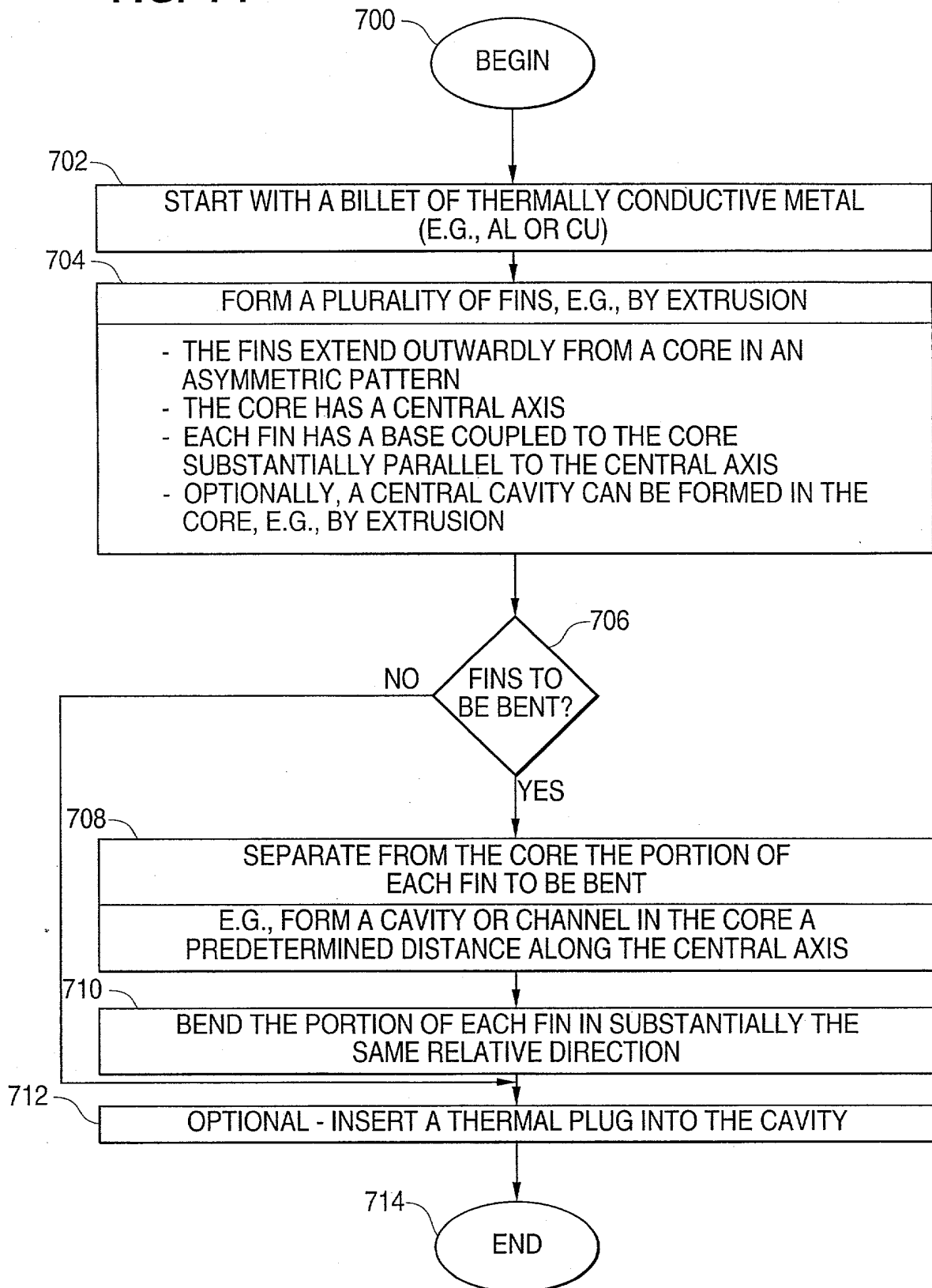


FIG. 15

